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The Marquis of Lansdown is to take the lead of the House Department.

The treaty of the great European powers for the protection of the Greeks has been signed in London. Some British ships are said to have left the Tagus for the Dardanelles, under Admiral Beaulieu.

The London Sun of the 10th, says, "It is understood that a treaty between this country, France, and Russia, having for its object the pacification of Greece has been signed. The stipulations of the treaty will not be made known till the ratifications have been exchanged."

The celebrated full-length portrait of General Washington, painted by Stuart, at Philadelphia, has been recently depicted by Mr. Stuart, of Bond-street, to a Russian gentleman, for £1000.

Lord Wm. Bentinck is to go out to India. The Marquis of Anglesea is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to assume the Vice Royal government in that country.

General Gordon died on the 25th of June—Doury Lancy, also, terminated a rich and successful season on the 30th. It was expected, that Mr. Price would give the public a summer season of some new and attractive entertainments.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in Dublin on the 5th, on a visit to his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley.

The Duke of Argyll has been appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Duke of Devonshire.

A strong sensation had been excited in London in consequence of a despatch by Chief Justice Best, as to the legality of loans negotiated without the consent of the British government.

GRIPES.—The state of the Greeks has again awakened attention. To what the disasters they have lately met with may tend before the close of summer, and what may be the issue of the interposition of the European powers, are inquiries to which no answers can easily be given.

They have maintained the struggle with as determined a resolve, and when driven from the field, have prepared for new efforts with as deep a determination, that the loss of another battle, though it has cheated their hopes, cannot be supposed to have sealed their fate; and whether negotiation or not be employed in their behalf, we can scarcely now believe, or, at least, are slow to admit it to be probable, that so noble and persevering an exertion, and which has raised Greece from the approach of ruin, should have a melancholy close.

Of negotiation, however, we hear much, the pressing of the case of this oppressed people upon the Divan by the diplomatic corps, and the obstinacy of the Turk. So far this is well; but in all this Russia is to be watched. She is said to have prepared a large fleet of ships to enforce this negotiation; still we should say, this also is well, were it not that it is somewhat too large for this purpose alone.

The past indifference of Russia and her present somewhat excessive activity, are equally suspicious, and demand from us not only caution, but the adoption of a prompt policy as to the Greek question—a point of which we have no doubt the Ministry are fully aware.

The King's speech on this prorogation of Parliament, which will be found in another column, we are glad to see that His Majesty's best efforts are directed to the termination of existing hostilities, which, doubtless, includes this unhappy country in its range.

Liverpool Courier of July 4.

The following is a letter from the captain of the ship *Leviathan*, to the Greek Committee of Philadelphia.

On our arrival in the Gulf of Napoli, we were boarded by a small boat from the Greek frigate *Hellene*, with a letter from Lord Cochrane, requesting that if we had provisions or munitions of war for the Greeks, we would please send to Spezia, as Napoli was then in the hands of a man who was bent on driving out the Greeks.

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"The Cherokees use the rifle in war, and the Osages the bow and arrow almost exclusively, and always fight on horse-back. The woods, therefore, would suit the former much better than the large prairies, where they will have to meet the latter."

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We are now, from actual experiment, satisfied that our judgment in that respect was altogether erroneous—as it is evident, now that the rooms are finished and ready for occupancy, that there is in each of them as much light as is admitted into any shop in Second street. This was, during the erection of the Arcade, almost invariably urged as an objection to its accommodations.

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We have understood that it is the desire of the gentlemen who have at present the administration of the affairs of the building, to procure permanent tenants, and that they will be particularly solicitous to procure such a variety of displays in the various rooms as will make the building attractive to the ladies; taking care that nothing shall be admitted to diminish the pleasure that may be expected in promenading the different avenues.

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That which struck us with the most astonishment, should be noticed first—When we examined the plan of the Arcade, and as we viewed the building in the progress of erection, we felt confident that there would be such a lack of natural light as to require the constant use of lamps or candles in the shops on the side and in the centre of the building.

We are now, from actual experiment, satisfied that our judgment in that respect was altogether erroneous—as it is evident, now that the rooms are finished and ready for occupancy, that there is in each of them as much light as is admitted into any shop in Second street. This was, during the erection of the Arcade, almost invariably urged as an objection to its accommodations.

The apartments are sufficiently large for all the purposes contemplated by the projectors, and all the uses to which buildings of that kind are usually put, viz: those of retail fancy stores—millinery shops—dress-maker's apartments, &c. &c.

The lower floor, containing in all about 100 rooms, will probably be appropriated to jewellers' shops, retail fancy stores, &c. while milliners, and dress makers will occupy the rooms of the second floor.—The apartments in the centre of the building, between the avenues, have the advantage of two entries, and may probably on that account command a higher price—we do not know that it is the intention of the stockholders to permit partitions in the centre rooms.

We have understood that it is the desire of the gentlemen who have at present the administration of the affairs of the building, to procure permanent tenants, and that they will be particularly solicitous to procure such a variety of displays in the various rooms as will make the building attractive to the ladies; taking care that nothing shall be admitted to diminish the pleasure that may be expected in promenading the different avenues.

It is understood that the different rooms of the building will be leased at public auction on the 31 day of September next.—On the evenings of the 30th and 31st of August, and 1st of September, the apartments will be lighted up.

The proprietors of the Museum, the contents of which are now undergoing a transportation from the State House to the Arcade, will exert themselves to prepare their establishment for exhibition as soon as the lower rooms are leased. We cannot doubt but this will prove a splendid mart for fancy wares—and the stockholders will receive a proper interest upon their investments.

Quaint advice, but good—extracted from the Rhode Island Patriot.

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Cholera Morbus.—The season has now arrived in which this disorder can be produced in its greatest perfection. Its provocatives can now be had in great abundance, and very cheap. If any one wishes information as to the most sure way to produce this disorder, we would inform them that eating green apples, hard peaches, and other fruits, particularly if it be little boiled, will produce it to your heart's content. But if any or all of them fail, we further inform them, that after eating plentifully of hard peaches and pears, drink milk, the older the better, and if they possess not a stomach like a horse, they will experience its delights. As to those who do not wish for any visitation of this sort, we advise them not to eat unripe fruit, of any kind, or at any price, and to eat moderately of green corn, and to be sure to see it is always well boiled. When it is well cooked it is as harmless as hasty pudding—even Wilder's best. Cucumbers and melons will also produce this disorder, but these there is not danger if good old cheese is eaten with them.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.—Washington, born Feb. 23, 1732, inaugurated, 1789, term expired 6th year of his age.

J. Adams, born Oct. 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797, term expired 6th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801, term expired 6th year of his age.

Madison, born March 3, 1751, inaugurated 1809, term expired 6th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 28, 1758, inaugurated 1817, term expired 6th year of his age.

J. Q. Adams, born July 11, 1767, inaugurated 1825, term expired 6th year of his age, continued in office till 1849.

Very few presidents of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from the office, should have completed their term of service in the 6th year of their age! Show it the present incumbent be continued in office during the term of eight years, the continuation will be still more remarkable, as he also will complete his term of service in the 6th year of his age.

show himself the very best idea of an historian.

The Life of Napoleon is properly preceded with a most faithful history of the French revolution, without which much of the succeeding portion of the volumes would lose a great portion of their interest, and the actions and expression of Napoleon appear without cause or motive.

